

National Republican.

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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Communications for publication should be brief, plain, and to the point. They should be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer. They should be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer. They should be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer.

Mr. D. DAVIDSON is the Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, and also for the Collection of Accounts.

Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1880.

Five Chinamen in New York City have filed their intentions with the court to become citizens.

The anti-Grant Republican journals continue to pile crow upon their own backs. It must be eaten—and "don't you forget it."

The Moffat registers for drinks have been abolished in Virginia. They were too slow—something more rapid is needed to keep up with the tide.

Put down two more votes for GRANT. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL and G. S. MARDEN will represent the Seventh Congressional district of Massachusetts at Chicago.

There is much complaint throughout the State of New York on account of what appears to be a successful handiwork of the Legislature by the railroad interest.

The New York Sun has found a more spiteful creature than itself in the spitz dog, and hence it demands that "the whole race shall be exterminated." Mean jealousy.

It seems to us that our contemporary of the Sentinel might have munched his sater kraut and sausage in a more decent and less offensive manner. But some people are made so and they can't help it.

If the Democrats could drop TILDEN and save the barrel they might do it, but as they are inseparable there is some hesitancy about bawling the old man. The barrel is the main-spring of Democratic action, and cannot be dispensed with.

When WALLACE said with trembling voice and palpitating heart to the Pennsylvania State convention, "I have given to the Democracy the best years of my life," he should have added, "and my coffee-pot." That would have rounded out the sentence.

FANCY spending an evening shooting twenty or thirty rifle balls into the head of a corpse, in order to find out how much lead each will lose in passing through the human brain. Dr. BALCH, an expert witness in the BILLINGS trial, thus prepared himself to give an opinion.

The immigration of Scandinavians and Teutons into New York is a tidal character. These go to the Northwest to swell our industries, build up towns, cultivate farms and add to the wealth of the country. The Irish and English emigrants largely prefer to remain with their friends in the cities.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA. Our esteemed contemporary of the Washington Republican seems to be still in doubt as to the wisdom of the action of the Statute Convention. We do not question the sincerity of the editor of that paper to subserve the interests of the Republican party of the country—Valley Virginia.

We have never doubted the sincerity of that portion of the Republican party of Virginia known as the Straightouts, as much as we have the wisdom of their judgment and policy under existing circumstances. The Republican party had been thoroughly routed in that State. Under repeated defeats it had lost its prestige and nearly surrendered its organization, so that during the last few years it had made but a feeble and unsuccessful fight against the Democracy. It had secured but one member of Congress, while under a vigorous and determined contest, with safeguards of a fair count, it should have had five times that number, and perhaps more.

It has lost the legislature, the Executive Departments, and its representation in the United States Senate until a sort of mildew had settled upon all the interests and hopes of the party. This seemed to be the best estate that the Republican party of Virginia could present as its inheritance. It had good principles, but no power to incorporate them in government. The Democratic or Bourbon party were riding roughshod over the interests of the people of the State, and all power to successfully resist their encroachments appeared to be thoroughly paralyzed and helpless. At all events that power had utterly deserted the Republican organization, until the Democrats were rioting in their ill-gotten supremacy.

This was the condition of affairs in that State when the so-called Readjusters took issue with the Bourbons on the financial policy of the State and went to the people with the issue. The forces thus marshaled were gathered from both the Democratic and Republican parties, and from that coalition came a power that reared the Legislature from Bourbon control and presented to the people some substantial hope of relief. The Democratic power in the State was successfully broken, and the only question is, shall this advantage be followed up until the victory is complete? The Readjusters thus far have confined their efforts to State issues alone. They have no relative party in any other State to aid in a National movement, and for that reason they must remain dormant during the pending National contest, or form an alliance with one of the other National parties in the field. If the Readjusters should fall back into the respective parties from which they came into that organization, that will break their line, and render a reorganization somewhat

hazardous. Without the Readjuster vote in a large degree the Republicans cannot hope to carry Virginia in the pending contest, and in view of that, there seemed to be some inducement for them to secure that strength without the surrender of a principle of their creed. The Readjusters will not stand as idle spectators of this contest. They will have a hand in it in some shape, and it has occurred to us that wise action may be taken which will secure it against the Democracy, and thus save its electoral vote to the Republican cause.

To secure a perfect organization and power within Republican control that would enable us to count Virginia once more as a Republican State has been the motive which actuated us to desire a postponement of the nomination of an electoral ticket for Virginia until after the Chicago Convention should have presented a candidate for Republican support. We would be delighted to see Virginia record her electoral vote for the Republican nominee, but we have very little hope in that direction, unless the only power equal to overcoming the Bourbon dynasty could be enlisted for that purpose.

To secure this and the State was our desire, but the convention decided upon immediate action, thus we fear, virtually closing the door against anything like a uniting of forces for the public good. In that we candidly think the convention made a serious mistake; but time and circumstances, perhaps, may convince us that we have misjudged the case.

As usual, the Irish Home-Rulers in Parliament could not agree as to whether they hated the Tories or the Liberals least. So about half sat on the ministerial benches and the other half sided with the opposition, on the opening of Parliament on Wednesday. It will be safe to count the bulk of them as "agin the government," whether it be Liberal or Tory.

THE Cincinnati Gazette expresses the deliberate opinion that Senator BLAINE "is virtually out of the race. He was nearer to a nomination in 1876 than he will ever be again." We simply note this as a political prophetic opinion of the day. There are a great many people who entertain a similar view. The opinion is growing upon the public mind that the Senator was much nearer the Presidency the day before he put his bureau in motion than he has been at any time since.

THERE were 118 delegates in the South Carolina Republican convention. Of these, nineteen were office-holders in the revenue, customs, judiciary and postoffice departments. From the revenue department there were E. M. BRAYTON, collector; G. P. KIRKLAND, special deputy collector; W. F. MEYERS, clerk in internal revenue office; W. KENNEDY, JOHN P. SCRUGGS, H. W. HENDRICKS, H. H. JILLSON, and C. N. CHIMMINGS, deputy revenue collectors. From the customs department are B. B. ELLIOTT, ROBERT SMALIS, GARRETT BYRNS, W. II. BIRNIE, P. GREGG, M. A. HAYNE and J. W. SMITH. From the postoffice department there are FRED NIX and E. A. WENSTER. From the judiciary department there are E. W. M. MACKAY, W. J. MIXSON and ABRAHAM BLYTH. We give the names strictly in the interest of civil-service reform.

When the resolution to instruct the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for GRANT came up for action it was opposed, with two exceptions, by every man named above. ELLIOTT, special agent of the Treasury, wanted it referred to a committee not then or ever appointed; he was a SHERMAN man. The president of the convention, MACKAY, a BLAINE man, was similarly minded, and it was not until a two-thirds majority was found to suspend the rules that the futile opposition of the brand-and-butter brigade was overcome. The brigade made a strong fight, but it was only to show that they had tried to earn their salt. The resolution was passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 23 nays. Seventeen of the nays may be set down as for SHERMAN, the other six as were willing to accord without further information to Mr. BLAINE.

The Baltimore American of yesterday has a dispatch from the Washington BLAINE Bureau as follows: "The South Carolina delegation is headed by the most earnest friend of Mr. BLAINE in the South, and at least six of the delegation will support BLAINE, and the other seven are divided between GRANT and SHERMAN."

The very next item of the American's telegraphic news, by associated press, says: "In the South Carolina convention a resolution that, in the event of GRANT not being the Presidential nominee, the delegates should support BLAINE, but in no contingency vote for SHERMAN, after considerable discussion was laid on the table." The fact is, even as a second choice BLAINE had not a vote in the convention.

LET HORATIO SEYMOUR be elected President, and neither General GRANT nor any other man can stand for one moment before him as a competitor for the office. His majestic presence and unclouded brow would open the way before him. (Richmond Dispatch.)

Such a remark is profoundly silly, but after all there is just absurdity enough in it to make it noticeable. The idea that General GRANT or any other man would attempt to stand before the "majestic presence" and unclouded brow of HORATIO SEYMOUR should be elected President, is an absurdity that should have escaped from an insane or idiotic asylum.

What they need at West Point is an impatience of Louisiana witnesses.—(Atlanta Constitution.)

That's so. Louisiana methods should be followed by witnesses of the same sort.

POLITICAL NOTES. Readjust and Wallace saw that it was political or a political issue. They chose the latter.

The President is going to fire off a proclamation at the thousands of miners now invading the Ute country.

The real explanation of Senator Thurman's visit to Columbia is his desire to wave his bandana and sign his lightning rod.

There may have one foot in the grave, but he cannot be beaten by any of his more robust rivals while he is well enough to sign cheques.

Mrs. Dr. MARY L. THOMAS heads the list of Indiana delegates from De La Matry's Greenback convention to the National Convention of that party, which is to meet in Chicago in June. The ladies are for greenbacks to a man.

Of course, the Readjuster vote in a large degree the Republicans cannot hope to carry Virginia in the pending contest, and in view of that, there seemed to be some inducement for them to secure that strength without the surrender of a principle of their creed. The Readjusters will not stand as idle spectators of this contest. They will have a hand in it in some shape, and it has occurred to us that wise action may be taken which will secure it against the Democracy, and thus save its electoral vote to the Republican cause.

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This Tribune statement that a "prominent Philadelphia banker" had a letter of declaration from Grant, etc., is a "prominent banker" declares to all his friends that the statement is entirely untrue. No one believed the Tribune's story.

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